

**Table S1. Current literature data about proper mtDNA level evaluation in blood sample**

<b>Study reference</b>	<b>Methodical issue</b>	<b>Relevant findings</b>
Kalinowski et al., 1992	Determination of the influence of lesion frequencies on mtDNA level estimation	Increasing error in mtDNA amount evaluation is correlated with higher template fragmentation level
Bremen et al., 1999	Comparison the most common elements of DNA extraction and purification protocols	Using phenol method to DNA extraction can inhibit PCR reaction due to the presence of e.g. residues of ethanol, proteins or divalent cations
Chen et al., 2007	Appropriate period of time to conduct DNA isolation	Isolation of DNA within 4 hours after blood collection
Adreu et al., 2009	Evaluation of several factors, materials and DNA extraction method, which can affect measurement of mtDNA content	Isolation from whole blood brings higher mtDNA level than buffy coat samples. DNA extraction method may have impact on mtDNA level quantification. The column technique showed the greatest precision and repeatability
Malik et al., 2011	Description of PCR-based method using unique regions in the human mitochondrial genome not duplicated in the nuclear genome	Possibility of duplicated mitochondrial genome into the nuclear genome and present of pseudogenes in nDNA must be considerate during primer design
Côté et al., 2011	Impact of type of results analyses on mtDNA level in different laboratories	There is wide variation when absolute analysis was conducted, however using relative values leads to some consensus between result

## References:

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Figure S1. Levels of mtDNA in blood samples of the same patients withdrawn during 7 day interval. Samples were stored for 3 days at - 20°C. The “repeated measures” t-test on log-transformed data: \*p < 0.05, \*\* p < 0.01, \*\*\*p < 0.001.

